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# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الواي"

## Call for Arab summit gains support

AMMAN (Petra) — Reports from the Tunisian capital said that Jordan, Bahrain, Oman and Djibouti have joined Saudi Arabia in supporting the Moroccan invitation for a resumption of the Fez Arab summit conference which was suspended in November last year. Iraqi News Agency (INA) had reported earlier from Tunis that King Hassan of Morocco called in a letter sent to Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi, for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to convene in Morocco on Tuesday to lay the ground work for the resumption of the Fez conference as soon as possible "in view of the imminent dangers that face the Arab Nation," the letter said.

## Tanzanians urge support for PLO

AMMAN (Petra) — A pro-Palestinian group in Tanzania urged the Arabs to use their arms to support the Palestinian cause and to stop Israel occupying other Arab countries. The Tanzania-Palestine Solidarity Committee said in a statement the Arabs should "give all necessary support to the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon, including military support, because what Israel is doing today in Lebanon is a prelude to what it is going to do tomorrow to all the Arab countries. The intention of the Israeli Zionists is to occupy the whole area up to Mecca and the Euphrates. Referring to accumulation of arms by Arab countries, the statement said: "One wonders where those arms are now when the Palestinian and Lebanese national forces most need them in order to face superior weapons given to Israel by the United States."

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## Aug. 11 declared holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed on Wednesday, Aug. 11, to mark the 30th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, according to an official communiqué issued by the Prime Ministry Saturday.

## King cables good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan on the anniversary of his assumption of the presidency. In his cable King Hussein wished Sheikh Zayed prosperity and progress for the UAE people.

## Rome offers troops for Lebanon

ROME (R) — The Italian government said Saturday it was prepared to contribute to a multinational force to supervise the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) troops from Beirut. The decision was taken at the cabinet's last meeting shortly before the five-party coalition resigned.

## ICRC appeals to Lebanon combatants

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has appealed to all parties in the Beirut fighting to spare the civilian population and those caring for them. A spokesman at the international headquarters of the American Red Cross said the intensified fighting in Beirut had seriously affected ICRC relief work there. He said the ICRC delegation building in west Beirut was hit by shells on July 30 despite abundant Red Cross markings and notice to all parties of its location.

## Honecker pledges increased aid to PLO

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German head of state Erich Honecker sent a telegram to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat Saturday, promising him increased material support in the combat against Israel. The text of the telegram, carried by the official news agency ADN gave no indication whether this implied arms supplies. "The German Democratic Republic will continue to give you every political support in its power, whether in the United Nations, in international organisations or in bilateral approaches to other states, and with increased material contributions of solidarity for the Palestinian and Lebanese people," the telegram said.

## Cairo releases 646 detainees

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Saturday released 646 people arrested under the state of emergency declared last October, following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Quoting the minister of the interior, Hassan Abu Basha, the agency said Saturday's decision was made by the government following "objective investigations carried out within a security framework that ensures the country's safety."

## Cheysson in Delhi for nuclear talks

NEW DELHI (R) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived Saturday for talks with Indian leaders expected to include the question of France replacing the United States as supplier of uranium fuel for India's atomic power reactor near Bombay. Mr. Cheysson, on his way home after a tour of China and Korea, will confer with Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and also meet Deputy Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## King receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with the non-aligned summit conference due to be held in Baghdad next month.

The message was delivered to the King at Al Nadwa Palace by Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Malek Ahmad Al Yassin. During the audience, they discussed Iraq's endeavours to hold the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting on schedule and to prepare the agenda for the non-aligned summit and decide on the venue for that summit. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

## Baghdad says Iran preparing for new attack

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq's Defence Minister Lt.-Gen. Adnan Khairallah Talib Saturday said Iran was preparing for a fresh attack on Iraq.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Gen. Talib as saying that Iran was massing its forces for another attack, following the indecisive "Ramadan" offensive it launched into Iraq last month. The attack has become bogged down between the international border and the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

"The Iranian regime's next attempts will be crushed, just as its earlier attempts were crushed," Gen. Talib said. A military communiqué quoted by the news agency said Iraqi fighters downed an Iranian warplane in a dogfight Saturday near Basra.

It said the plane was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory. All Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base, it said.

The communiqué said 133 Iranian soldiers were killed in three separate operations Friday and Saturday east of Basra and in the Gulf war's central sector.

## NCC to hold emergency meeting

By Samira Kassar Special to the Jordan Times  
AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold an emergency session on Wednesday morning. The meeting was called by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar on Tuesday, but the topics to be discussed at the meeting were not revealed. Informed sources, however, told the Jordan Times that NCC members would listen to a government report briefing them on the most recent developments with regard to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and would be called upon to give their opinions and advice following the report.

The NCC is currently in annual recess which is due to end on Aug. 26.

## Last-minute appeal fails to save OAU summit

TRIPOLI (R) — An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting Saturday failed to materialise despite an appeal by African leaders present here to their absent colleagues boycotting the conference to come to Tripoli. The appeal, by some 20 presidents and prime ministers, was sent earlier Saturday to those boycotting the Tripoli summit and asked them "to join us in Tripoli so that African wisdom may prevail in order to preserve our organisation and to prevent our enemies from dividing us."

The boycott, by a coalition of pro-Moroccan and anti-Libyan states, followed last February's controversial admission to the OAU of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario Front seeking independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco. It meant the conference failed to reach the required two-thirds attendance quorum of 34 states for it to formally open.



A Palestinian child cries outside a school building in the heart of the Israeli-besieged Beirut Saturday. She is among thousands of refugees forced out of homes by the Israeli invading forces. In the ledge above her is an empty water jug (A.P. wirephoto).

## King, Soviet delegation discuss Mideast, Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein spoke about the serious events in the Middle East and Israel's invasion of Lebanon "designed to exterminate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples" during a meeting held at Al Nadwa Palace Saturday with the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation. King Hussein said that concerted international efforts should be exerted at "all levels to end Israel's aggression and the sufferings of the Palestinians and Lebanese resulting from this aggression on Lebanon."

He also stressed the need for tackling the "basic problem which led to the present serious situation in the Middle East, that is the Palestine problem," which, he said, should be handled by all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

During the audience, King Hussein reiterated Arab demands for a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territory occupied by them.

(Continued on page 3)

## ASALA, claiming credit for abortive operation, gives ultimatum to 6 countries

## Armenian nationalists attack Ankara airport

ANKARA (R) — Armenian nationalists assaulted Ankara airport Saturday and killed at least seven people before being gunned down by security forces.

It was not immediately clear exactly how many guerrillas were involved in the most dramatic attack ever staged in Turkey by Armenian nationalists. They had seized 15 hostages after throwing several bombs into the airport terminal and spraying the building with sub-machinegun fire.

State television said two guerrillas were shot dead and a third was wounded. But other reports said only two men carried out the attack in which 57 people were said by television to have been injured.

Officials said the seven people killed included three policemen, a West German man and an American woman. The foreigners were not identified.

The Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for the operation that lasted just over two hours.

ASALA said in a statement in Beirut that it was giving the United States, Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland and Sweden seven days in which to release 85 Armenians held on what it said were false charges of assisting ASALA and the Armenian cause.

ASALA is the most prominent of several Armenian groups which have killed more than 20 Turks living abroad in the past decade. Most of their targets were diplomats.

It said the airport was chosen as a target because "the mercenaries of the North Atlantic alliance" were using it as a bridge to NATO bases in what it called "occupied Armenia."

ASALA guerrillas would strike at all centres and positions of strategic importance in the six countries and elsewhere if the ultimatum was not met.

(Continued on page 3)

## PLO reportedly agrees to start pullout from Beirut next week

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian fighters could start withdrawing from Beirut next week, according to dates reported by different sources Saturday as the battered city, encircled by Israeli troops, enjoyed a rare day of calm.

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese leaders to hear the latest proposals of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and his withdrawal talks with the PLO and the Lebanese government seemed to be down to the fine print.

But there still was no word whether Israel, whose troops invaded Lebanon two months ago and have launched devastating attacks on west Beirut to force a Palestinian withdrawal, would agree to any plan they worked out.

State-run Beirut Radio said the Palestinians, estimated to number 6,000 to 9,000, could start to leave as early as Monday.

But French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry was later quoted by the right-wing Falangist Party radio as saying a week from now was a more realistic estimate for the start of the withdrawal.

## PLO offer

Mr. Henry, speaking after meeting Lebanese Foreign Minister Foad Butros, said several questions, which he did not detail, remained to be answered.

The leftist Beirut daily As Safir said the PLO was offering to evacuate its fighters within 15 days, as specified by Mr. Habib. Quoting details of what it described as a three-page PLO withdrawal plan, the newspaper said the first batch would leave by sea from a makeshift port in west Beirut.

This initial move would take place a day before arrival of the advance party, expected to consist of French paratroopers, of an international force to oversee the withdrawal and take over PLO positions.

Other Palestinian units would leave overland by the main Beirut-Damascus highway. According to As Safir, the PLO had also suggested some could fly out from Beirut airport, currently in Israeli hands.

The As Safir report indicated several new concessions by the PLO, including readiness to hand over their heavy weapons to the Lebanese army in Beirut instead of taking them to Sofar, the front-line point on the Damascus road.

The Palestinians were also no longer insisting on international military guarantees for the Damascus road. Instead, the United States would guarantee they would see no Israeli soldiers as they left.

At Mr. Habib's request, the PLO had further agreed to give the Lebanese army a list of its fighters and leaders who would withdraw, As Safir said.

French embassy officials said a senior French officer arrived in Lebanon Friday to discuss logistical arrangements with Lebanese, U.S., Israeli and possibly Palestinian officials. But it was not known when these talks would take place.

They said France's 700-strong peacekeeping battalion in South Lebanon could be in Beirut within hours if all parties reached agreement. France also has a logistics unit of equal strength in the country.

Fears linger

Despite optimistic radio and newspaper reports, many Beirut residents feared the negotiations could still be interrupted by more bombardments or even by a final Israeli assault on west Beirut.

Israeli leaders say they have to keep up military pressure on the PLO to make it withdraw. They have said they see no signs of a negotiated settlement and expressed disbelief at PLO promises to pull out of Lebanon.

The International Red Cross Saturday brought its first emergency convoy for 10 days into west Beirut, which is under Israeli blockade and without water and electricity.

A Red Cross spokesman said the five-truck convoy, which was turned back Friday at the entrance to west Beirut, carried medicine, baby-milk and 2,250 "family sets" (Continued on page 3)

## Israel: No peace force before withdrawal

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior Israeli government official said Saturday Israel would not agree to the deployment of an international force before all 6,000 Palestinian commandos in West Beirut had left the Lebanese capital. He was commenting on reports from Beirut of a plan to pull out the commandos and deploy an international force to take over their positions within two weeks. "We don't want some international force standing between us and the Palestinians after the first 700 or so guerrillas leave Beirut," he said.

## U.S. loses credibility in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies are growing impatient with what one senior Gulf politician described Saturday as the Reagan administration's shabby handling of the Israeli-Palestinian war in Lebanon. In a rare though implicit denunciation of the United States, Saudi Arabia Friday night also called on big powers to stop backing the "Israeli aggression in Lebanon."

It made no threats but Gulf analysts pointed out that it sprung the 1973 oil embargo on the United States without warning. The Gulf politician, who is well briefed on Saudi policy but who did not want to be identified said

Dr. Yamani said that without the support it received from big powers, "Israel would not have gone so far in its arrogance and aggression," the Saudi Press Agency reported.

He said big powers should stop Israel's aggression instead of backing it. Kuwait has told Washington that deeds not words were needed to halt Israeli attacks on Beirut.

A sign that Saudi Arabia, a major trade partner of the United States, is responding to pressure from other Arab countries is its reported change of heart on Israel.

Without naming the United States, Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said in a statement Friday: "We denounce powers supporting, backing and standing behind Israel."

United Nations (R) — Security Council members took time out Saturday from an acrimonious week-long public debate on the Lebanon war to consider how to restore consensus broken by a U.S. veto of arms sanctions against Israel.

Eleven members, including France, Japan and Ireland, voted Friday to apply an arms embargo to punish Israel for ignoring previous demands by the 15-nation body.

The United States voted against the Soviet-sponsored arms ban, breaking a pattern of accord which produced seven council resolutions aimed at stopping the fighting in Lebanon following Israel's invasion two months ago.

But Lebanese delegate Ghassan Tuani said Lebanon did not share any dismay that the proposed arms ban was rejected.

He invited Britain, one of three countries to abstain on the defeated Soviet resolution, to offer a new proposal to restore the council's "unity and sanity."

But British delegate Hamilton Whyte did not respond, and it was not immediately clear what Mr. Tuani had in mind.

While council members were casting around for new ideas to end the conflict, a draft resolution, submitted by Egypt and France on

July 28, remained on the table. The joint sponsors did not press the draft to a vote but urged members to study it and offer their own ideas.

The draft proposed an immediate Israeli withdrawal to an agreed distance from Beirut before total departure from Lebanon and a simultaneous pullout of Palestinian forces from west Beirut to camps outside the capital.

Israel opposes the plan, apparently because implementation would defeat its objective of forcing the Palestinian fighters out of Lebanon and permit them to regroup.

## Qadhafi: U.S. interests in Mideast will suffer

TRIPOLI (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Friday accused the United States of backing Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and said U.S. interests in the Middle East would suffer if it continued.

The United States had "agreed with the (Israeli) invasion before it took place," Col. Qadhafi told reporters here. "The Arab Nation must make the U.S. bear responsibility—a serious responsibility—for this."

U.S. interests in the Middle East "will be destroyed," in the future if this invasion goes ahead," he said.

In a separate statement, reported by the Libyan news agency JANA, Col. Qadhafi urged Arab states to send 10 army divisions to Syria, backed by 500 warplanes, to fight Israel because of its "intolerable insolence and ferocity" in Lebanon.

If the United States cooperated politically with Israel or gave it material support, the Arabs

should cut off oil supplies and withdraw their funds from U.S. banks, he said.

Col. Qadhafi said Libya was ready to supply one division and some planes, JANA reported. JANA quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying that the Israeli "aggression has reached an unbearable level of fierceness and impudence."

## U.S. call for Israeli pullback 'not intended to encourage PLO'

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department said Friday President Reagan's call for Israel to withdraw from newly seized positions in Beirut was intended to reduce the danger of fresh fighting and not as a signal to Palestinians to hold out.

Department officials generally declined comment on Israel's rejection of the president's call for an Israeli pullback from military positions seized in west Beirut this week.

But spokesman Alan Romberg said Mr. Reagan was seeking to put some distance between Israeli

and Palestinian forces. "The current situation with the fighters in close proximity lends itself to incidents that imperil the ceasefire. It is our belief that a ceasefire can best be maintained if there is distance between them," he said.

"An Israeli pullback would serve that important objective," He said the Palestinians should not interpret Mr. Reagan's call for a pullback as a signal to hold out in west Beirut.

"The reality of a continued (Continued on page 3)

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## MIDDLE EAST

# Palestinian rights and Israeli policy

The phrase "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" has now gained almost universal acceptance as expressing a fundamental requirement which any genuine Middle East settlement must fulfil. The substance of those rights and requirements has become more controversial than ever, but while the debate continues endlessly, the world loses sight of the everyday human rights of the Palestinians, of which they have been unjustly deprived for so long.

For nearly 15 years now the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been subjected to an alien domination against which they have no protection. In every detail, the pattern of their daily lives is dictated by the occupation regime. Waking and sleeping they are at the mercy of a military authority which has the power—and uses it freely—to invade their homes, to arrest them, to detain them without trial, to deport them, to demolish their homes and to impose collective punishments on whole communities which impose severe physical and psychological hardship.

Their publications are censored, they may not engage in political activities, their right to assemble together for any purpose is rigorously to arbitrary interference which takes no account of the principles of academic freedom. Their lands are confiscated without warning and under the specious pretext of military "security", only to be handed over to Israeli settlers as part of a barefaced programme of colonisation which has been repeatedly condemned as illegal by the highest international authority. Even the water supplies on which the Palestinian farmers depend are being diverted by the Israeli authorities to serve the interests of the Israeli settlers at the expense of the indigenous owners of the land.

In December 1948 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Of its 30 articles, no less than 15 refer to rights which at present are denied to the Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Article Three states that: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." But in the occupied territories, where thousands of Palestinians are in prison or under administrative detention for supposed offences against the occupation regime, no one enjoys "security of person" against the military government, which is able at will to invade his house, to arrest or detain or deport him by simple administrative order.

**Human rights**

Article Five states that: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." The subject of torture in the occupied territories has been exhaustively treated by various bodies. In 1970, Amnesty International published a special report containing "serious allegations of the mal-

treatment of Arab prisoners by Israeli personnel" which charged that "extremely brutal torture is used on a not inconsiderable number of those detained." After a six-month long enquiry, The Sunday Times published a special article in 1977 on torture in Israeli prisons, voicing the conclusion that the torture of Arab prisoners was "widespread and systematic" and that "it appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy."

In November 1978 the National Lawyers' Guild in the United States published a 121-page report which again concluded that torture was one of a number of oppressive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities as part of a programme whose objective was to encourage the emigration of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. Also in 1978, the Special Committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories referred (as it had year after year before then) to evidence which "confirms the allegations that persons under interrogation are ill-treated and that no adequate remedies exist to safeguard such persons from abuse." All the evidence available indicates that such practices are continuing—the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights regularly puts forward such evidence, and the Israeli press has drawn attention to numerous examples, not only of torture but also of various forms of "inhuman or degrading treatment" perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The 1981 report of the U.S. State Department on human rights in the occupied territories, while declaring that "Allegations of psychological pressures, physical mistreatment, and instances of brutality by Israeli officials during interrogation of Arab security suspects decreased in 1981 relative to previous years", pointed out that "the utilisation of mass punishments (which 'contravene the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of civilians in time of war') continued unabated." The latest report by Amnesty International continued to list among its concerns in Israel "the lack of effective safeguards to protect those in custody from ill-treatment."

Article Seven of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law." It is self-evident that this is being denied to the inhabitants of the occupied territories. The only law to which they are subject is the arbitrary "law" of the Israeli military government, reinforced by the 1945 Emergency Regulations inherited from the British mandatory government, which is applied through military courts or by simple administrative orders from the

military governor. These laws are enforced only against the Palestinian inhabitants: they are not enforced against the Israeli settlers who have been imposed upon the occupied territories. An article from the daily paper of the Israeli Labour Party, Davar, on Nov. 1, 1981, serves to illustrate this.

"The new regime that is now consolidating its hold over the West Bank distinguishes between and separates two types of residents: Israeli citizens and Arabs. Each group is given its own set of laws, rights and duties. There is one set for Ofra, and another one for the (Arab) village of Eyn Yabrud, that borders on Ofra. There is one law for Neveh Tzaf, and another one for the (Arab) Nebi Sallah. There is one set of rights for the Nashon family that lives in the Hadassa building in Hebron, and another one for the (Arab) family that lives next door to them. There is no way of avoiding this legal separation, as long as Israelis are settling in the West Bank.... For example, movement restrictions in the territories apply only to Arabs, not to the Jews. When a curfew is declared in Hebron, the Arabs of Hebron may not leave their homes. The Jews there, however, may. At roadblocks, Arab cars are stopped for checks and form long queues, while the Israeli just pass through, with their drivers waving at the soldiers. It could not be otherwise, because the military administration exists for the Arabs of the West Bank, not for the Jews who live there."

Article Nine of the Universal Declaration states that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." It is indisputable that any inhabitant of the occupied territories (except, of course, the Jewish settlers) is subject at any time to arbitrary arrest without any charge being preferred against him, or to administrative detention (which may last for several years) even if he has not been convicted, or even accused, of any crime.

This year, for instance, a Palestinian was released from prison by the Israeli authorities after being detained with out trial for seven and a half years. Ali Jamil was suspected of complicity in a murder but was held without charges because, as The Jerusalem Post put it, "Security forces could not produce enough evidence to convict him before a court." The military government finally let him go when faced with a court proceeding and then ordered Jamil to be placed under town arrest. In a report published in 1981, former Israeli general Meir Pail estimated that 20 per cent of the West Bank population—virtually every adult male—had served a sentence in an Israeli jail since 1967. Article Nine also states that no one should be subjected to "exile"—this of course has a particular tragic significance for the Palestinians, more than two million of whom are forbidden to return and live in

the land where they or their parents were born and brought up. During the period 1967-72 alone, 1,500 Palestinians were deported from the occupied territories by the Israeli military authorities in direct contravention of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, 1949, which states that "individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territories to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited regardless of their motives."

**Mock trials**

Article Ten of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him."

Thousands have testified in Israeli military courts that the confessions on the basis of which they were sentenced to long prison terms had been forcibly extorted from them. In 1975 Israeli lawyer Dr. Felicia Langer published a book entitled "With My Own Eyes" which chronicles at first hand Israel's record of injustice against the Palestinian population under military occupation during the years 1967-73. A recent example of the travesty of justice that prevails under military occupation is the dynamiting of six Palestinian houses in the West Bank in November 1981, leaving more than 80 people homeless, in order to punish the families of teenagers suspected of "security offences". Confessions were obtained from the youths after the punishment had been inflicted, as if in justification.

Israeli Member of Parliament Victor Shemtov wrote to the mayors of the municipalities where the homes were destroyed to express his shame at an "act of brutality" which "flouts the principles of law and justice." He asked the mayors to tell the suffering families that "very many Israelis regard the demolitions as an immoral and unjust act which goes counter to the principles of legality." The Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharanot reported on Nov. 23 that, when criticised by Labour Alignment members for the blowing up of the houses, Prime Minister Menachem Begin responded by quoting statistics according to which Labour governments had destroyed in this way 1,224 houses in the territories, while Likud had only blown up 41.

Article 12 states that: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence" but that, on the contrary, "everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks." "Arbitrary interference" by the Israeli military authorities with the everyday lives of the Palestinians under occupation is too widespread and endemic to describe briefly. It may range from town or house arrest

through to confiscation or demolition of property, and imprisonment without trial. All this is "legalised" by the Emergency Defence Regulations (1945) which were introduced by the British during the Mandate, and which the Israeli authorities found convenient to retain.

Ya'acov Shimshon, later attorney-general of Israel and minister of justice, protested at these laws in 1946 (when they were still being enforced against the Jewish as well as the Arab population): "The system established in Palestine since the issue of the Defence Laws is unparalleled in any civilised country: there were no such laws even in Nazi Germany."

Dr. Bernard Joseph, another former Israeli minister of justice, also said in 1946: "With regard to the Defence Laws... we are all to become victims of officially licenced terrorism, or will the freedom of the individual prevail? Is the administration to be allowed to interfere in the life of each individual without any safeguards for us? There is nothing to prevent a citizen being imprisoned all his life without trial. There is no safeguard for the freedom of the individual... the administration has unrestricted freedom to banish any citizen at any moment."

Article 13 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement... (including) the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." This has an obvious irony when applied to the situation of the Palestinians, many of whom have been waiting to return home from the refugee camps for over thirty years. No difficulties are presented for Palestinians wishing to leave the occupied territories, quite the contrary—90,000 emigrated from the West Bank between 1975 and 1980, according to the latest Israeli statistical report on the "administered territories"—but had the right to return to one's country been accorded in the case of the Palestinians, it is doubtful if many would have chosen to remain stateless refugees. Freedom of movement within the occupied territories is again subject to the arbitrary will of the occupation authorities.

A Palestinian who achieves prominence in almost any field can expect his movements to be restricted by an administrative order which confines him to his house or village. Community leaders, newspaper editors, trade unionists—none are free from the risk of their activities being construed as a "security offence". The elected mayors of the West Bank municipalities, for instance, are under town arrest orders which are renewed automatically every six months. The lives of whole communities may also be affected by the curfews which have been a characteristic feature of Israel's military occupation, sometimes in order to prevent, and at other times to punish, any signs of a

spirit of resistance. The U.S. State Department report for 1981 noted: "curfews, when they were imposed after security incidents had occurred, were of shorter duration than in 1980, but curfews still caused considerable hardship to many inhabitants of the areas placed under curfew. On at least six occasions, males in villages and refugee camps have been rounded up and held outdoors for extended periods of time, apparently as a form of general punishment for security incidents."

Article 15 states that: "Everyone has the right to a nationality" and that "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality." It is not necessary to dwell on the denial to the Palestinians of a fundamental right which most of the world takes for granted, except to say that the longer this right is withheld, the greater the desire will be to realise it.

Article 17 deals with the right to own property and states that: "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property." The most immediate application to the situation in the occupied territories of what would seem to be a self-evident right is the expropriation of Palestinian land and water for Israel's settlement programme, which has been described as "creating facts" or "creeping annexation."

Approximately one third of the entire West Bank is now controlled by Israeli settlements—about 95 per cent of this land is privately owned, confiscated on various "legal" pretexts from its Palestinian owners.

All Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, whether constructed on state or private land, are illegal under Article Four of the Geneva Convention, and repeated U.N. resolutions governing territories conquered by military force. The U.S. State Department report for 1981 declared: "Israeli settlement activity in the occupied territories has adversely affected the livelihood of considerable numbers of Arab residents, particularly as the result of the taking of land for settlements and for military use. Land utilised by Israel in this way amounts to approximately one-third of the entire West Bank. In many instances, those affected have had to leave farming to become day labourers. Israel has established more than 135 non-military settlements in the occupied territories, excluding East Jerusalem, with a total population exceeding 24,000. Of these settlements, 17 were established in the first ten months of 1981 in the West Bank."

"Many settlements are justified initially on military or security grounds; even after conversion from paramilitary to civilian administration, this justification continues to be advanced... A further problem results from the use of a part of the West Bank's limited water resources for Israeli settlements. Israeli water control policies in the West Bank and Gaza ensure that water in the area will be available to support the

development of an infrastructure of Israeli settlements in the territories. Diversion of new water resources to these settlements deprives Arab agriculture and industry of them."

**Banning books**

Article 19 states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression: this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." Freedom of opinion and expression is, quite simply denied to the Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation. The banning of books in the occupied territories presents at times one of the absurd features of Israel's occupation. At least 70 books were officially banned in 1981 by the military censor, bringing the total to over 7,500, according to the U.S. State Department report for that year. Among those prohibited. The New York Times revealed on 16 March 1982, is a volume of Dryden's poems and George Orwell's "1984". A curious feature of the list is that it is not generally published, with the result that Palestinians may be arrested and prosecuted for possessing books which they did not know were banned.

Strict controls are also placed on educational textbooks at all levels—new acquisitions take months to be passed by the censor, and even some "approved" books are usually seized when the shipments arrive. The president of Bethlehem University complained recently that books on nuclear physics are strictly prohibited (all these books may of course be freely bought in Israel). The Palestinian press, or such of it as escapes the military censor, is also regular victim of prohibition orders. The Palestinian weekly Al Fajr was banned for a month in February this year shortly after completing a 10-day suspension. The second ban came after Mr. Begin has accused it of "anti-Israeli incitement". Distribution of the Arabic-language weekly As-Taliya on the West Bank has been banned outright for several years. Palestinian editors and journalists are frequently arrested and detained without trial for periods of a month or more. Expression of support for the PLO or other proscribed organisations is grounds for arrest, as is display or use of the Palestinian flag or its combined colours.

Article 20 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association." The free exchange of ideas is nearly always anathema to any regime of military occupation and the Israeli regime is no different in this respect from other occupation regimes. Its regulations strictly forbid the formation of any political association in the occupied territories, and any assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of political discussion.

Article 21 states that: "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives." This, of course, is the fundamental issue as far as the rights of the Palestinians are concerned—if they enjoyed the right to take part, through freely chosen representatives, in the government of their country, they would not be subject to all the deprivations and injustices listed above, and the principal cause of the continuing Middle East conflict would be removed. It scarcely needs to be stated that the exercise of this right is not possible while the Palestinians remain under military occupation.

Article 22 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone, as a member of society... is entitled to the realisation... of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity, and the free development of his personality." To secure this right in all its aspects, is not easy for anyone, even in a free society. It is patently impossible for a people living under an occupation regime whose central objective, whether in economic, social or cultural affairs, is to restrict the free development of the government of Israel to impose its rule on the occupied territories, the inhabitants of those territories will be denied the dignity and freedom which are their birthright.

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone has the right to education... All educational institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, from primary schools upwards have been severely affected by the climate engendered by Israel's military occupation. Military Order No. 854, passed in July 1980, entails the eradication of academic freedom by subjugating all higher education—including the authority freedom to appoint and dismiss staff and the organisation of curricula—to direct military intolerance.

Interference and harassment directed by the Israeli military government towards Palestinian educational establishments frequently culminates in the closing down of schools and universities altogether, as has happened at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank at the time of writing. This closure, the second within four months, will deny students the opportunity to graduate this summer.

A report prepared by five professors from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1981 recommended that "Order 854 and all its appendices be rescinded" and said that: "Closing a university by the military government is an extreme and harsh measure which prevents all members of faculty and students from studying, teaching and doing research... Closure as a punitive measure is totally unacceptable as it is a form of collective punishment... Even when closure is a preventative measure it is not an acceptable procedure."

A Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) publication.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30	Korona
16:50	Cartoons
17:15	Children's Programme
17:40	Animals World
18:50	Local Programme
19:00	Programme Review
19:10	Sports
20:30	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Documentary
22:00	Arabic Series
22:10	News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:45	World Soccer Players
22:00	News in English
22:15	Flamingo Road

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:15	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Soccer Report
15:00	Concert Hour
15:00	News Summary
16:00	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Jazz Hour
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 A World of Wind and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

### Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09

British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newscast 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Four Hands in Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 12:40 World News 12:49 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 14:30 Comedy Performance 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Tony Myster Show 16:30 Sports and Son 17:00 Radio Newscast 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 News About Britain 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newscast 20:30 25 Years of Rock 21:15 The Hobbit 21:50 Slavery in the 80's 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 The Poem itself 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 06:09 Science in Action 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports 06:55 World News 07:09 Commentary 07:15 Letter from America 07:30 Divisions

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons 17:30 Issues in the News 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Words and their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and New Productions (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30 Studio 54 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 20:30 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Productions USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Hossein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also murals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

### Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim world. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzaiyah, Jabal Lweid, Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30123.

### Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

### Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Loose Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Loose Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 813261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweid, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdal, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Asrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Asrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

03:23	Fajr
04:55	Sunrise
11:42	Dhuhr
15:22	Asr
18:27	Maghreb
20:00	Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

05:40	Dar-es-Salam (BA)
07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Jeddah (SV)
16:30	Madrid (RJ)
16:55	Agaba (RJ)
17:00	Cairo (RJ)
17:00	Athens (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Paris (AF)
18:15	Zurich, Geneva (SR)
18:45	Cambasna (RJ)
19:30	Rome (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Cairo (EA)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (EA)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
01:00	Cairo (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

06:00	Cairo (RJ)
06:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:00	London (BA)
09:00	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (EA)
10:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:50	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:55	Athens (RJ)
11:50	Cairo (RJ)
12:00	Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:30	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00	Cairo (RJ)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Jeddah (SV)
18:20	Baghdad (RJ)
18:45	Beirut, Larnaca (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	74.5 / 75
Dutch guilder	139.2 / 140
Egyptian guinea	340 / 342.5
French franc	51.2 / 51.5
Israeli sheqel	604 / 615
Italian lire (for 100)	25.5 / 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	137 / 137.5
Kuwaiti dinar	127 / 127.5
Lebanese lira	68 / 70
Omani rial	1002.2 / 1003.2
Qatari riyal	97.3 / 97.6
Saudi riyal	103 / 103.3
Swedish crown	57.7 / 58
Swiss franc	166.7 / 167.7
Syrian lira	60.1 / 60.7
UAE dirham	96.5 / 97
U.K. sterling pound	609.4 / 613.1
U.S. dollar	357.5 / 358.5
W. German mark	142.2 / 143.1

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with north-westerly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman	21 / 21.5
Agaba	25 / 41



هكذا على الترتيل

## Association sets off to build hotel industry's infrastructure

By Riyad Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

In the light of the Jordanian Hotels Association's (JHA) aim to give a reliable picture of Jordan's national tourism industry, it is playing an important role in building the hotel industry's infrastructure by providing hotels operating in Jordan with the most qualified Jordanian workers.

Consequently, the Hotel Training Centre of the JHA, in cooperation with the Hotel Training College which was set up in 1980 arranged a special training programme sponsored by Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Industrial Development Bank and five-star and four star hotels in Jordan.

This programme is "a direct result of fruitful cooperation between private and public sectors to provide Jordan's hotels with skilled natives instead of the substantial number of foreign workers now employed," Mr. Zuhair Ajlouni, JHA president told the Jordan Times. According to Mr. Ajlouni, the Hotel Training Centre graduates will "play a unique role in raising the hotel workers standards here" but unfortunately although the trainees are trained to medium level most of them seek higher positions when they graduate.

The enrolment on this training programme began on Aug. 1

where 120 trainees from various regions in Jordan are currently registered. "Special attention and care are given to students from places of high tourist and archaeological value like Wadi Mousa," Mr. Ajlouni said, and added that "the efforts to train those students were enormous: they are offered a full programme whereby they get acquainted with new norms of life different from their nomadic style." This is part of the "contribution towards the development of tourism at the national level".

The programme which will last two years is divided into two main parts: In the first six months students will stay at the Hotel Training College where they will be given theoretical courses for three hours in the afternoons while in the mornings they will have practical training in three star hotels. The courses at the school will be taught by qualified specialists and university graduates on topics like food technology, management, public relations and house-keeping. Afterwards trainees will specialise in one of the following majors: Housekeeping, food and pastries preparation and production, restaurant services and "front office" work.

The JHA, during the first six months will provide the trainees with pocket money of JD 15 per month and it is arranged that the student will also be offered an out-

fit and full board free of charge. However, Mr. Ajlouni added that when this period ends the trainee will get a monthly salary of JD 70 for those who majored in house-keeping and a salary of JD 60 for restaurant service majors as well as medical insurance. Moreover, at the end of the training programme and after students complete specified requirements they will receive certificates which qualify them for future work.

Education at the Hotel Training Centre takes place in a comfortable, carpeted hotel. There students will be helped to develop the feeling of what it will be like serving in a hotel in the future.

In this "laboratory" students will be taught things like how to remove food stains from carpets and what to do when the air conditioning blacks out, they are also being taught about reservations and accounting. In a "kitchen laboratory" the trainees are also given the chance to learn how to produce oriental and international food.

It is expected that they will be in great demand in the market. Said Mr. Ajlouni: "It is very necessary to have our own Jordanian workers at the hotels operating in the country. Economically speaking, foreign workers cost the country hard currency while in the same time he competes with native workers."

## Islamic council scorns U.S. over arms supplies to Israel

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Islamic Organisations and Associations in Amman sent a letter to the U.S. Congress on Saturday Aug. 7, protesting against the continuation of U.S. arms shipments to Israel. Below is the full text of the letter.

Let us take liberty to send to the people of the United States, members of Congress, President Ronald Reagan and aides our respects and gratitude for the generous gifts of exquisite apples, grapes, and fragrant perfumes dropped from air and shelled from land and sea upon

our children, women, and old people in Lebanon, especially those in Beirut, the fact that filled them with unspeakable happiness indeed.

More of this bounty, and many many thanks for your unforgettable generosity.

## JD 60,000 for agriculture statistical programme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) has allocated JD 60,000 for conducting the second phase of agricultural statistical programme in the Arab World, according to agricultural engineer Abdul Wahhab Awwad who represented Jordan at a three day AOAD meeting in Khartoum earlier this month.

He said that delegates from 14 Arab states discussed at the meeting the organisation's agricultural programmes and activities which include conducting national statistics, seminars and training

courses.

Their recommendations also included holding a study for the supply and demand of Arab countries' vegetables and fruit, and earmarked JD 52,000 for this purpose, and also urged the organisation to conduct a detailed study of agricultural policies in Arab countries in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development and the Arab Economic Council, he said.

The recommendations will be referred to the AOAD's board which will convene in Sanaa, North Yemen, later in November.

## 3-day population development seminar opens at university

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day symposium on population and development opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. Participants in the meeting will be reviewing 17 working papers submitted by the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and other educational institutions in Jordan dealing with population issues and their effects on national development, energy consumption in Jordan, the movement of work-force from and to Jordan, the role of Jordanian women in development, and Jordan's economic development between 1950 and 1980.

Opening the symposium Uni-

versity of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said that it is designed to underline the mutual interaction between population distribution and social and economic development in Jordan and finding ways of handling problems in these areas during the implementation of the current 1981-85 development plan.

The symposium is organised by the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) whose representative in Jordan spoke at the meeting outlining the UNFPA's activities in Third World nations which mainly cover economic and social development. This symposium is considered on aspect of such activities, he said.

The opening session was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and professors from Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan.

## UNRWA: 'Palestinian women refugees still in shock'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the full text of an UNRWA statement made here on Friday August 6, 1982.

Many Palestine refugee women are still in a state of shock from the effects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that started two months ago, and are not reacting normally to ill health in their families, according to health specialists of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Cases have been reported of mothers neglecting sickness such as diarrhoea in young children because they are preoccupied by the disappearance of husbands or older sons.

"They are not yet able to think objectively" said an UNRWA

medical specialist today. "We are sending our health workers to persuade mothers to bring in their sick children for treatment."

According to UNRWA's latest estimates there are at least 40,000 homeless Palestine refugees in South Lebanon, and plans are being made to ship tents from Pakistan for 50,000 people, or more if necessary.

Since the emergency began June 6, UNRWA has brought 1,500 tons of flour and more than 80,000 tins of high-protein food into Lebanon.

Ten tons of medical supplies

have been brought in to Sidon and Tyre, South Lebanon, including 150,000 doses of antibiotics, 20,000 doses of vaccine, 25,000

doses of heart drugs, half a ton of antiseptics, 15,000 disposable syringes, and a ton of first aid equipment, plus 1,000 litres of intravenous solution for the drip-feeding of casualties.

UNRWA's 66 schools in South Lebanon have been destroyed, made unusable or occupied by displaced refugees. Efforts are being made to find premises or tents for the 28,000 children who are due to start school in the area in a few weeks' time.

## Ministry to Arabicise teaching syllabi in community colleges

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education will very soon issue instructions requiring that teaching syllabi of various subjects at community colleges in Jordan should be in Arabic, and that these colleges should give more care to and concern in teaching a foreign language that can help the students in further studies in the future, Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal announced Saturday.

He was speaking at a meeting held at the Ministry of Education to discuss the teaching of paramedics at community colleges.

Before applying the new instructions, the ministry will allow these colleges ample time to Arabicise medical books, Dr. Tal said.

At the start of the meeting, the minister outlined the development of vocational and community colleges in Jordan, and said that further strenuous efforts are needed to raise the standard of paramedical colleges. The ministry of education is concerned in linking these colleges' subjects with the society's needs and activities.

Speaking at the meeting Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani remarked that most people employed in the paramedical professions are foreigners, and stressed the need for promoting paramedical colleges in order to have sufficient number of skilled paramedics to meet Jordan's needs.

## Training course starts for charity officials

KARAK (Petra) — A training course for senior officials of charitable and voluntary societies in the Karak governorate and Tafleeh District Governorate started here Saturday. Twenty five people participating in the six-day course will be oriented on concepts of voluntary charitable and philanthropic societies, activities and means of helping to develop local communities in their regions. They will also be lectured on financial systems and accountancy matters pertaining to these societies and laws governing them.

## Teaching establishments unify term times

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is taking steps towards fixing dates for starting and ending studies during scholastic years at all educational establishments in Jordan, according to a ministry spokesman.

He said that arrangements are to be made for all these establishments including schools, community colleges and universities to open their doors on Sept. 15 and close on June 15 every year, starting the coming scholastic year. The purpose of these arrangements, he said, is to unify the holidays for all these institutions.

## 5-day course opens for drug-traffic fighters

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab League Organisation of Social Defence Against Crime opened a five-day training course in Amman Saturday for representatives of 10 Arab states charged with implementing anti narcotic laws.

The seminar organised in cooperation with the Arab Anti-narcotics Bureau and the Public Security Department is designed to orient the participants on the most up to date international methods of combating narcotics and other related subjects.

Several experts from Arab states, specialised international organisations and the Interpol will lecture during the course on drug trafficking in the Arab region, drug-taking challenges confronting local communities and, Arab international cooperation in combating narcotics.

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Saturday issued instructions to manufacturers of washing powders to abide by specifications and standards set by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. He also said that prices should appear on each packet of container of the product.

According to the instructions: — A one-kilogramme plastic bag of Dash will be sold for 400 fils — A two-kilogramme plastic bag of Dash will be sold for 790 fils — A three-kilogramme plastic bag of Dash will be sold for JD 1.160 — A five-kilogramme plastic bag of Dash will be sold for JD 2.920 — A sack of the product weighing 10 kilogramme will be sold for JD 3.840

The instructions do not cover transactions concluded between the suppliers and the military or civil service consumer corporations.

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## JTV to start transmission to South Lebanon, Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Television says it has established powerful television transmitters to transmit programmes to areas of southern Lebanon, northern occupied territories and southern regions of Syria.

A television station spokesman said that experiments on transmitting Arabic programmes on channel nine will start on Aug. 11 coincide with the 30th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. There will be another announcement about the transmission of foreign programmes, he said.

According to the spokesman, the relay station at "That Ras" will cease transmitting as of Wednesday Aug. 11 and instead the powerful relay station at Ajloun will take over.

## Local insurance firms take 75% of market

AMMAN (Petra) — A report prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on the insurance market in Jordan reveals that 76 per cent of this market was covered by local insurance companies during 1981.

The report indicates a gradual decline of business for foreign insurance companies as their activities covered 33 per cent of the market's insurance transactions in 1980 and 24 per cent in the following year.

## Continued from page 1

## PLO reportedly agrees to start pullout

essential foods and other projects.

Following a day without major incidents, a flare-up was reported last night.

The PLO radio station, Voice of Palestine, said Israeli gunners were shelling southern districts of Beirut from positions south and east of the capital.

Rescue teams resumed salvage work at a six-storey building reduced to rubble in an Israeli air raid Friday and the American University Hospital said it had taken in 49 victims of the attack.

## U.S. loses credibility

tending an Arab summit which could likely consider calls for action against Washington over Lebanon.

The Saudis were also instrumental in drawing up a six-point Arab League plan last month under which the PLO officially agreed for the first time to withdraw its fighters from Beirut.

Diplomatic sources said the Saudi government was unlikely to act on a call by five members of parliament to sever diplomatic relations with, and withdraw Saudi assets from, the United States.

But the sources did not rule out the possibility that it might be prepared to consider some sort of action in agreement other Arab countries.

Bulldozers dug down to basement level in the hope of finding people still alive in the underground shelter.

According to Beirut Radio between 100 and 150 people were in the building at the time of the raid.

Israeli Prime Minister

Menachem Begin has implicitly rejected President Reagan's call for an Israeli pullback in Lebanon, diplomatic sources said in Washington.

Administration sources said U.S. officials may have been disappointed by his response but

were not surprised.

After heavy fighting in Beirut, Mr. Reagan called on Israel earlier this week to pull back to positions it held on Aug. 1.

Mr. Begin's reply was contained in a letter delivered late Friday to Secretary of State George Shultz.

## U.S. call not intended to encourage PLO

Israeli military presence around west Beirut is, we believe, a clear form of pressure," Mr. Romberg said, adding that this was "an observation of fact, not an endorsement" of Israel's military operations.

Mr. Romberg said the U.S. position had been made clear both to the PLO, through indirect con-

tacts, and to Arab governments. "If there is not a prompt diplomatic resolution of the problem of the PLO fighters in west Beirut, there is a real danger of military action," he said.

"This possibility has to be factored into the diplomatic approach for solving this problem peacefully."

His comments came against a backdrop of suggestions from official and unofficial sources that Israeli military pressure was necessary to force PLO agreement to a withdrawal plan.

Israel's ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, called on Secretary of State George Shultz Friday morning, but Mr. Romberg declined to discuss their meeting.

Mr. Romberg told reporters: "We have made it clear that we are opposed to military action which results in the loss of innocent civilian lives and sets back the prospects for a successful negotiation."

## TASS blasts U.S. veto

for the resolution. TASS said the United States had placed itself in "growing international isolation" through its action.

It said Washington was not only abetting Israeli aggression, but also cooperating with the Israeli military "that has gone on a bloody rampage".

"Only the United States moved to join the ranks of those who have organised wholesale slaughter in Lebanon and, following in the footsteps of Hitlerite Nazis, are carrying out the criminal policy of genocide," TASS said.

It also accused the U.S. of abusing its right of veto.

Washington had showed it viewed this right "as a means of offsetting any measures aimed at strengthening peace and security and of implementing the hegemonic plans of U.S. imperialism," TASS said.

It said that in the course of this year alone the United States had cast a veto six times to prevent the Security Council adopting decisions condemning Israel's "criminal actions".

## Armenians attack Ankara airport

army's seven-day deadline was not met, the statement added.

Turkish state radio said earlier one guerrilla died after he was wounded and captured. But the main evening television bulletin said he was still alive and named him as Levon Ekmekchyan.

Reporters at the scene said the ASALA operation ended when a policeman among the hostages pulled his gun and shot dead at least one captor.

The attack was most dramatic

people were massacred in eastern Turkey. Successive Turkish governments have strongly denied the charge.

The operation raised fears here that Armenian groups were ready to switch their attacks to inside Turkey, although diplomats said the assault on the airport, 30 kilometres north of the capital, was a desperate suicide mission which appeared to be poorly organised.

The guerrillas seemed to have no coherent plan of attack and apparently were seeking to cause maximum chaos with no chance of escape, the diplomats added.

## King confers with Soviet delegation

since 1967, and the recognition of Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

King Hussein also spoke about the Iraq-Iran war and its root causes. He referred in particular to the simultaneous attacks by Iraq and Israel on neighbouring Arab states.

The King expressed appreciation for the Soviet Union's support for just Arab causes.

The Soviet delegation leader, Vito Keblin praised Jordan's firm stand vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and its role in serving the interests of the Arab Nation. He also praised the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordanian and the Soviet

people. The audience was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, National Consultative Council President Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Jordan.

At a meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Royal Court, the delegation heard a briefing on Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the conditions in the Arab territories under Israeli occupation. Prince Hassan, who praised the PLO for their steadfastness in the face of the Israeli onslaught, called for a

solution to the Lebanese problem within a Middle East settlement framework.

Mr. Keblin reiterated the Soviet Union's support for just Arab causes and its condemnation of Israel's violations of international laws and U.N. resolutions. He also underlined the significant role Jordan can play in settling Middle Eastern issues.

The Soviet delegation earlier met with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem who also spoke about Israel's expansionist designs in the Arab World.

The visitors also met with the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament and reviewed Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in various fields.



# Jordan Times

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## Arabia's two poles

The small protest demonstration by women and children in front of the American embassy in Amman on Thursday and the indirect, implicit criticism of the United States by Saudi Arabia on Friday are two sides of the same coin. But somewhere between these two poles of the contorted, aimlessly drifting Arab Nation there is a reality that needs to be understood by all of us in and beyond the Arab World and its 21 nation-states.

The reality is one that is related to the limits of the flesh's ability to withstand abuse. The Arab people everywhere have a new respect today for the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), because the Palestinian leadership and forces in Beirut have resisted and confronted the Israeli-American onslaught for over two months. But there is no parallel self-respect in the rest of the Arab World, because we have discovered in June and July 1982, as we had long suspected but never wished to verify, that the genuine desire of the 21 nation-states of the Arab World to deal with the Israeli-American

challenge is marked by incoherence and self-imposed paralysis. This realisation does not abuse the intellect or the emotions any more — it now rubs against the flesh, the biology, of the people of the 21 nation-states of the Arab World. One feels that we have reached the point in the first week of August 1982 where the flesh and bones of the Arab Nation can withstand very little more abuse such as has been inflicted upon them by the American-Israeli combine and the parallel docility and institutional torpor of the contemporary

Arab World. What is the result? It is women and children demonstrating in front of American embassies, and Saudi Arabian government officials making indirect, vague criticisms of the United States — after two months of the American-Israeli free-for-all in Lebanon. Somewhere in between those two poles, there is a more coherent, more productive, more realistic response that all the Arabs wish to make to the American-Israeli war machine. It must come out one day, but it seems that day is still far away.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The American veto and double standards

The tenth ceasefire in Beirut collapsed Friday when Israeli warplanes bombed a building housing Palestinian and Lebanese refugees, killing and wounding more than a hundred children, women and old people.

In this manner Israel is pursuing its genocide campaign against the Arab people at a time when the American administration continues to play its shameful and ignominious double-faced role.

On one side of the coin, Washington pretends to be in pain and grieving over the situation in West Beirut, calling for a halt of military operations and asking Israel to withdraw its forces to positions they occupied at the beginning of August. On the other side of the coin, Washington resorted to its right of veto to prevent the U.N. Security Council from adopting a firm resolution against Israel, despite its knowledge of Israel's disregard to what was termed as Reagan's calls on Israel to comply to its demands.

There is no doubt that this double-faced role implies sheer ridicule and scorn of Arab mentality, and at the same time, re-emphasises America's continued hostility towards the Arab

### Al Dustour: Veto exposes U.S.

Washington's latest veto against a Soviet-sponsored U.N. Security Council draft resolution calling for the imposition of international sanctions against Israel re-emphasises beyond any doubt America's collusion and full partnership in the massacre which the Zionists are committing in Lebanon.

The veto exposes the falsehoods of President Reagan's appeals to Israel to withdraw its forces from Beirut. This is no more than a ploy, and an attempt to deceive the Arabs and distract them from the U.S.-Israeli secret agreement for pursuing the aggression. This also lends credit to (Israeli Foreign Minister) Shamir's statement in Washington that the U.S. and Israel are in agreement on everything.

The Arab masses have the right to ask those who still feel satisfied with Reagan's performance

Nation — something which requires a joint Arab stand to confront this unprecedented kind of challenge.

This explicit American hypocrisy is another piece of evidence to convince the Arabs that they should stand up to American hostile practices against them and must reconsider their ties with Washington in the light of its policies.

Washington should realise that the seeds of hatred which it had sowed in the region cannot produce roses, and the result of such policies cannot vanish in the short or long terms.

It must also realise that its limited aid to Arab countries now or in the future will never dress the deep wounds or make the Arab masses forget the American daggers smeared with hatred and stabbed by Israeli hands in the Arab body.

The latest American veto should convince the Arabs that there can never be a balanced American attitude with regard to the Palestine issue. The American aggression is now clearly seen by the naked eye and the Arabs have no alternative but to resist it with all means available to them.

### administration's falsehoods

about the reason for and their justification of their satisfaction. Does the use of veto indicate a U.S. integrity and honesty? Does George Shultz's refusal to meet with Arab ambassadors in Washington to discuss the Lebanese question and his subsequent meeting with Zionist leaders give the Arabs any satisfaction? Or does this give any credibility or calls for confidence in the American administration and its policies?

The latest American veto has completely destroyed any lingering hopes of a change in U.S. policy. Washington is up to the hilt in collusion with Israel and is helping it to destroy Beirut and carry out a war of genocide against the Palestinians. Any attempt to change this picture is bound to fail now. Washington is enemy number one of the Arab Nation and bears the major responsibility for Israel's crimes.

## China resorts to 'ping-pong diplomacy' with Soviets

Colina MacDougall detects a shift in Chinese diplomacy away from Washington and towards Moscow as China seeks to establish itself as the leader of the Third World.

PEKING — Four Soviet Olympic medallists along with assorted East Germans, Romanians, Czechs and others, have just competed in a summer field and track event. That is strictly for the sports columns, you may think. But read on: the meeting is in Peking, the first for 16 years in which Soviet athletes have competed in the People's Republic, and it follows a stream of hints from both Moscow and Peking of a desire to repair some of the damage caused by the quarrels of the 1960s.

China, which now denounces both the U.S. and the USSR as hegemonists (a code-word previously reserved for the Soviet Union) is moving slightly but perceptibly from its post Mao honeymoon with the West to a more central position between the superpowers.

Prompted by the row about arms for Taiwan, China is reassessing U.S. reliability and the degree of common interest and at the same time seeking to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union so as to get on with the modernising of its economy. It is also making a new bid for the leadership of the Third World.

Paradoxically, the dispute over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is nearer solution than at any time since President Ronald Reagan came to power. But damage has been inflicted on relations between Washington and Peking. This may now take longer to heal unless the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Schultz, can reassure Peking that he will continue the conciliatory Hsiang policy.

While Deng Xiaoping, Peking's

senior leader appeared to favour Western ideas in 1978, he has either revised his views or has been persuaded by the hard men — many of them in the army — to do so.

### Moscow would gain

Moscow would gain much in global terms, faced as it is with the Right-wing Reagan administration in the U.S. In the 1960s and early 1970s, it could do without China. Today, with problems to the west in Poland and to the south in Afghanistan, even the limited idea of reducing military tension along the Chinese border must seem attractive.

Inevitably the fallout from a shift would affect the rest of Asia. Japan, with its close alliance with the U.S. need some reassurance from Peking. India, beset by problems on the outer rim of its great land mass, would warily approve. Vietnam, wholly dependent on the Soviet Union in its struggle for regional supremacy with China, may worry at being squeezed for the sake of Moscow's wider strategic interests.

Immediately, how far China moves towards Moscow largely depends on the outcome of the negotiations with Washington about the problem of Taiwan.

The question of American military aid to the island was left on one side when the U.S. and China discussed "normalisation" of relations in 1978.

It was always a potential thorn in the relationship, especially when the U.S. passed the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979, which for-

malised Washington's commitment to sell arms to Taiwan. Unofficial diplomatic links have been maintained.

Ronald Reagan's pro-Taiwan stance during his presidential campaign tactlessly drew Chinese attention to the possibility that a new American administration might reverse the pro-Peking policy of the 1970s.

### Emotional Taiwan issue

The Reagan White House did not begin to understand how important and how emotional the Taiwan issue was to Peking until the Cancun summit last year when Mr. Reagan met the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Since then the State Department and more recently the White House, have been trying to find an agreed formula which sets out each side's policy on the issue of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan and American arms supplies.

Such a formula would, it is hoped, finally remove the issue from the arena of Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese have said repeatedly that if the U.S. does not come up with one they will downgrade diplomatic relations.

Washington sources say that Mr. Reagan eventually took a hand for the first time in the search for a solution last April because, with Congressional elections looming in November, the White House discerned a domestic advantage from a foreign policy success. His commitment to it means that the Taiwan lobby, which previously might have expected to have the President's ear, has in all probability finally lost out.

The drawn out controversy over Taiwan has given the Soviet

Union the chance to signal its willingness to move into any vacuum the U.S. might leave. Last September and again in February the Russians proposed border talks; in March President Brezhnev called for improved relations, a call reiterated in May by Pravda. But the Chinese have not yet replied to the February proposal, and to Mr. Brezhnev they swiftly responded that they would look to Soviet deeds not words.

### Informal contacts

Despite official Chinese coolness, informal contacts are increasing. A senior Kremlin China-watcher visited Peking in January for 10 days of private talks, and for the first time in years, three Chinese economists went to Moscow in March. Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Soviet Far-Eastern Department, visited Peking in May and had two meetings with a Chinese vice-foreign minister (an upgrading of last year's visit).

A mission from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade left for two weeks in the Soviet Union in late May, and indeed trade, though still below earlier peaks, is rising. To improve cross border trade, the Chinese signed a new container shipping agreement in February.

The Chinese leadership meanwhile has called for an improvement in Soviet studies, neglected since the Sino-Soviet split in 1960. Sources say that China may soon allow Soviet students to return to China, and add that in recent months Soviet technicians have been quietly invited to visit factories (many of which they supplied in the 1950s) to advise on

improvements. Recently a party was held in Peking to honour two Soviet painters.

In January, the usually reliable Hong Kong newspaper Cheng Ming reported, a conference was held in Peking attended by diplomats from Peking's embassies in Eastern Europe. The consensus was that there was no bar to restoring state-to-state relations. The Chinese have already disowned Mao's condemnation of Soviet revisionism made in the 1960s.

### Soviet expansionism

Barriers remain, however. Peking views the Soviet Union as by nature expansionist, in contrast to their view of the U.S. as a power that has passed its peak. The Chinese see this reflected in the 50 or so divisions Russia keeps along the Sino-Soviet border, in its refusal to negotiate on disputed border areas, in its grip on Mongolia and its recent spread of influence into Vietnam and Afghanistan. While the Chinese appear to have dropped the solution of these problems as a pre-condition for talks, they want them on the agenda at any meeting.

China is now looking for a new rock on which to build its foreign policy.

It is making a bid for leadership in the Third World, neglected since Mao's death in 1976.

If the Taiwan issue is settled, the world can probably expect to see China keeping its distance from Washington, moving marginally closer to Moscow and speaking up, more vociferously in Third World meetings to come.

— Financial Times news feature

## Reagan has no policy with Europeans too

By Sidney Welland  
 Reuters

LONDON — West European leaders, angered by tough U.S. policies, are blaming the Reagan administration for a breakdown in traditional Transatlantic consultations.

Both sides are trying to avert a threatening trade war while exchanging bitter recriminations over U.S. attempts to halt European involvement in building a major Soviet gas pipeline.

West German, French, British and Italian statesmen say both crises show that U.S. officials are failing to take account of political and economic arguments voiced by allied governments.

"I believe the United States of America must discipline itself to listen to and consider the worries of its European partners," West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said recently.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo returned from a visit to Washington last week to complain that the United States seemed to prefer unilateral decisions rather than an allied consensus.

U.S. and European officials set a new round of talks in Brussels this week in hopes of a compromise in deeply abrasive row over subsidy-aided European Community steel exports.

American efforts to protect the U.S. steel industry could reduce European exports by two million tonnes a year, risking serious layoffs in recession-hit European steel mills. European exporters

face U.S. duties of up to 40 per cent.

In Washington, President Reagan ordered to top-level study on what has loomed as a major issue in U.S.-European relations — a U.S. ban on European firms supplying American-licensed components for Moscow's \$10 billion Urengoi pipeline.

U.S. officials said the entire range of U.S. relations with NATO allies would be reviewed, as well as the pipeline crisis.

The pipeline sanctions — aimed at Moscow because of martial law in Poland — threaten thousands of jobs in Western Europe and losses of at least \$1.2 billion by European firms.

If the Europeans default on contracts signed with Moscow, they risk heavy fines by the Soviet Union. If they defy the United States and supply the equipment, Washington has threatened to freeze them out of other U.S. trade deals worth millions of dollars.

Europeans closing ranks

The Europeans, rarely so united, have closed ranks on both the steel and pipeline issues, arguing that the United States is insensitive to European concerns and is trying illegally to enforce American laws overseas.

The 4,500-kilometre pipeline will carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

Even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr. Reagan's closest ally, has threatened to fight

back. Britain's Trade Secretary, Lord Cockfield, this week called the U.S. stand on the pipeline "wrong and unprincipled."

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said there was a growing feeling that European manufacturers would have to avoid signing licensing deals with the United States because they were no longer reliable.

West German Economics Minister Otto Lamsdorff predicted lasting damage to allied unity if attempts to enforce the pipeline sanctions were taken to the courts.

European governments are preparing to defy the ban on supplying turbines and compressors for the pipeline, but could be stymied if their firms are denied vital U.S.-made rotors.

European firms are considering circumventing the embargo by making their own rotors, and Moscow has threatened to "go it alone" by building Soviet replacements for the 125 turbines and 41 compressor stations ordered from the West.

Unless compromises can be found soon, a full-scale trade war could develop, with both sides ready to widen the quarrel by cracking down in related business areas. The Europeans have warned of reprisals over tax deferrals for U.S. exporters which they say amount to indirect subsidies. The United States has threatened to go to battle over European farm reduce subsidies on grounds that they undercut American sales.

### U.S. double standards

The Europeans see a double standard in the United States shipping large quantities of grain to the Soviet Union while trying to cut West European trade links with Moscow.

On another front which has caused serious strain, the Europeans continue to blame the Reagan administration for adding to their economic woes by keeping U.S. interest rates high.

European diplomats say allied leaders are especially embittered because the latest disputes flared into open feuding weeks after a Western summit at Versailles which seemed to smooth over earlier problems.

Mr. Reagan agreed with other Western leaders at Versailles that "each country (should be) sensitive to the effects of its policies on others."

The Europeans are also dismayed because the 16-nation NATO alliance only recently emerged from a long tussle with Washington over Mr. Reagan's initial reluctance to begin arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Schmidt and other European leaders claimed credit for persuading him to open negotiations on European-based missiles last November and strategic arms talks in June.

Diplomats fear trading problems could spill over into the political field, fuelling Left-wing demands for a reappraisal of

European attitudes towards the United States.

France's socialist government, which has championed a closer alliance with the United States, has been particularly outspoken over what it sees as a steady drift towards American protectionism.

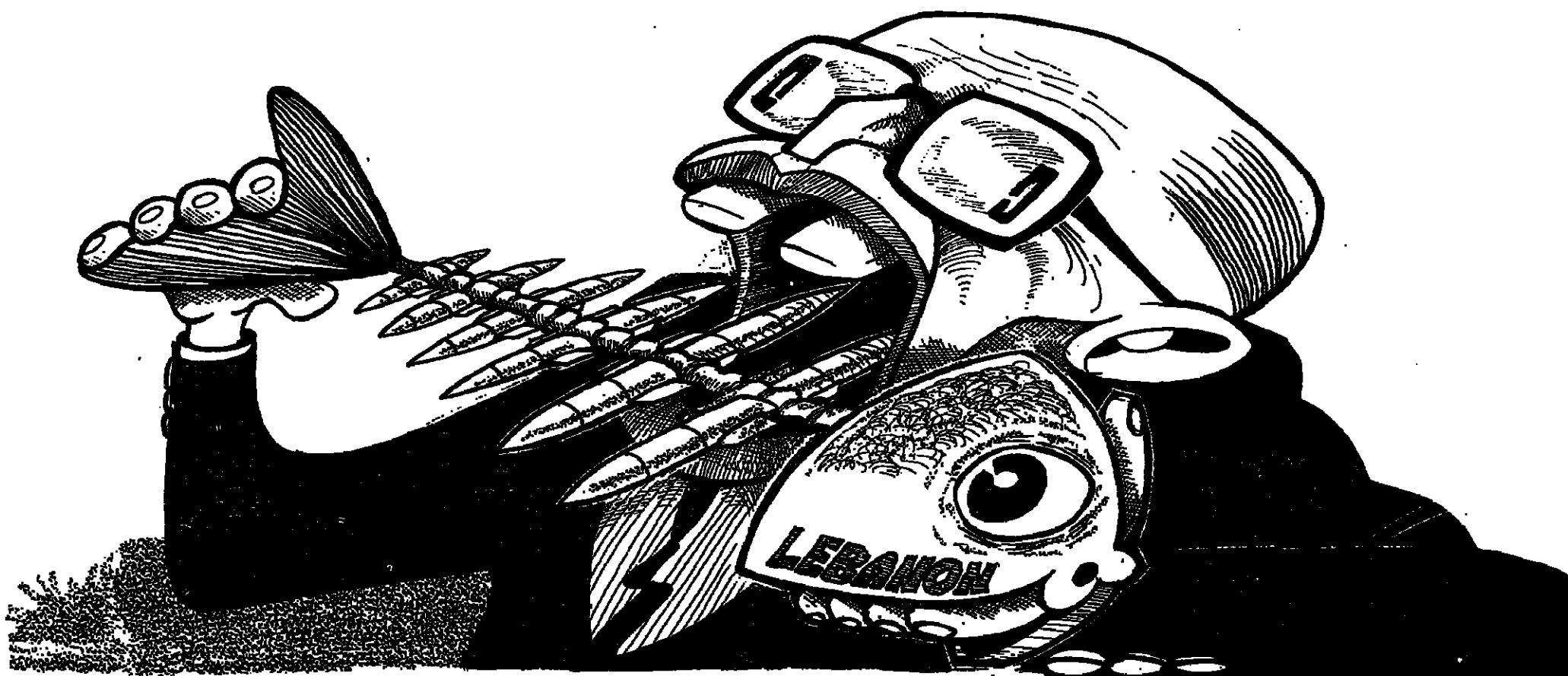
### Decisive influence

European Community Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon says the outcome of the steel dispute will "have a decisive influence on the conclusions Europe will form on its relations with the United States."

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, president of the 10-nation community, says uncertainty between the United States and its allies "only benefits the Soviet Union." Mr. Schmidt, visiting the United States to try to "limit the damage" pressed for improved methods of consultation, although he said the disputes should not be over-dramatised. "The way to exert leadership is by consultation," he said. "It is better to discuss a question without settling it than to settle a question without discussing it."

Similar appeals for better liaison across the Atlantic have come from other countries. "Where differences of opinion exist, solutions should be found through talks between all interested parties," the Italian foreign ministry said last week.

M. KAHN  
 ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH



هكذا قال الفلسطينيون

هكذا عالجوا

# FEATURES

## Thousands of workers are fighting to build a gold mine

By Barry Moody

Reuter

**TABUBIL, Papua New Guinea (R)**—In the cloud-shrouded Star mountains, one of the most remote areas on earth, thousands of workers are struggling to build a mine that will cut away a fabulous mountain of gold and copper.

The area is so remote that its inhabitants were unknown to the outside world until 1963. Little more than a decade ago they were still eating human flesh.

The greatest problem is the weather. The Star mountains are one of the world's wettest regions. The mine site is drenched by around 11 metres of rain a year. Workers on the project say last year there were only nine days without rain.

The project will cost at least one billion kina (\$1.4 billion) to develop and 560 million kina (\$800 million) of this will be spent

before the mine earns a cent. The prize is Mount Fubilan, a 2,000-metre mountain of copper with a crown of gold, containing an estimated 410 million tonnes of economically mineable ore.

Its value will depend on world price fluctuations but one estimate is that it will be worth \$10 billion. Mining of gold is due to begin in 1984 and a decision, based on next year on whether to proceed to mixed gold and copper extraction. Officials are optimistic that this will go ahead.

By 1985, the open cut mine is

expected to provide 70 kilograms of gold a day and by 1989, when the gold will be exhausted, 320 tonnes of pure copper a day.

The project is owned by the Australian mining giant BHP, the U.S. oil company Amoco (both 30 per cent), a group of five German companies and the Papua New Guinea government (20 per cent each).

They have contracted two American construction companies, Bechtel and Morrison-Knudsen International, to build the mine and its infrastructure. These companies have been

involved in some of the world's biggest projects, often in remote areas, but they acknowledge that they face a daunting task at Ok Tedi.

Until recently the area had no roads. A 148-kilometre road was completed in March through dense rain forest from Kiunga to Tabubil, the advance construction camp.

Supplies arrive at Kiunga by barge after a 1,200-kilometre sea and river journey from port Moresby.

But in some sections, the river gravel used to build it has sunk

into the thick, sticky red mud. Bulldozers have to drag cars and trucks through these sections.

Ok Tedi can be reached by small plane on a 2-1/2 hour flight from the airstrip at Kiunga. Tabubil is reached after another sometimes nerve-wracking flight as the pilots skim the tree tops.

Until the road broke through, much of the equipment, including dismantled trucks and bulldozers, was flown to Tabubil. The gold will be transported out the same way.

The project has had an enormous

impact on the local Min people — 80 per cent of the 3,000 people working on the project are recruited locally.

The Min have had to make an accelerated journey from their primitive lifestyle of two decades ago into the 20th century.

"Most of the mature males from the Star mountains working here have eaten human flesh," said Ok Tedi training superintendent Peter Lynch.

But the local people have adapted amazingly quickly. They have become so used to the

helicopters that they call them in for medical evacuations when there is serious illness in the village.

The Ok Tedi mine should become a cornerstone of the Papua New Guinea economy during its 30-year life.

Officials say that by the end of the decade, taxes and earnings from the mine should provide about a sixth of the government's revenue. At present, it is heavily dependent on copper from a deposit on the island of Bougainville.

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## SPORTS

## Top seed Connors advances to semifinals

COLUMBUS, Ohio (R) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors and fourth-seeded Brian Gottfried advanced to the semifinals of a \$100,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament with straight-set victories here Saturday.

Connors defeated Hank Pfister 6-4 6-4. He will play Chip Hooper, the fifth seed, in Sunday's semifinals.

Hooper advanced with a 7-6 7-6 victory over Harold Solomon.

Gottfried reached the semifinals by beating Nick Saviano, 7-5 6-4. He will play Bruce Manson, who ousted second-seeded Steve Denton 6-4 6-4.

Connors, who appeared drained after his one-hour, 28-minute match, said the heat and high humidity affected him.

"It was miserable out there today," Connors said. "But this weather is good for me. It will help me get in shape for the U.S. Open."

## Simonsson scores 2nd upset at U.S. clay court tennis

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Unseeded Hans Simonsson of Sweden scored his second major upset of the week Saturday to advance into the semi-finals of the \$450,000 U.S. Clay Court Tennis Championships.

Simonsson, who earlier ousted top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, Saturday surprised sixth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador 7-5, 6-4.

Simonsson, 20, who is ranked 244th in the world, will meet 17-year-old Jimmy Arias of the United States Sunday in his first Grand Prix series semi-final.

Arias, the 10th seed, scored a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Chile's 14th-seeded Hans Gildemeister. Fifth-seed Jose Higuera of

Spain became the third semi-finalist after beating Peru's Pablo Arraya 6-4, 6-0.

Higuera will meet the winner of a match between two-time U.S. clay court champion Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina and Mel Purcell of the United States.

In Sunday's women's final, top-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania will meet seventh-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

In the semi-finals Saturday, Ruzici defeated Bonnie Gadusek of the United States 6-2, 6-0, while Sukova upset the number two seed, Kathy Rinaldi of the United States 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 in a match that lasted 2½ hours.

## Miljanic resigns as Yugoslavia's national soccer team manager

BELGRADE (R) — Miljan Miljanic resigned as Yugoslavia's national soccer team manager Saturday, following his team's failure to qualify for the second round of the World Cup finals in Spain last month.

The Yugoslav Soccer Federation accepted Miljanic's resignation at a meeting here and then called for a full inquiry into Yugoslavia's World Cup performance.

It also ordered an investigation into allegations of misconduct by the national team and said disciplinary measures would be taken if cases were identified.

Miljanic, 52, a former player and coach with Red Star Belgrade, is one of soccer's most respected managers.

He took Yugoslavia to the 1974 World Cup finals before coaching Spanish side Real Madrid from 1974 to 1978.

## Leading light in E. Germany's swimming stars plans to retire

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — Ute Gewinger, the leading light in East Germany's glittering collection of stars at the World Swimming Championships here, is planning to retire from the sport at the tender age of 20 to run her own beauty salon.

The 18-year-old high school student and double Olympic gold medalist from the 1980 Moscow Games feels she will reach her peak at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, after which she will retire. And already she is clearly looking forward to a life free from the rigours of training schedules and race programmes.

Gewinger, a quiet, brown-haired girl who studies beauty care in her home town of Karlmarxstadt, hankers after the kind of life she has been unable to enjoy

because of her strict training programme.

Now her driving ambition is to run her own salon in Karlmarxstadt, marry and have children.

But Gewinger's future plans do not blur her more immediate goals. Already she has won the women's 100 metres breaststroke title here and taken the silver in the 200 metres.

Gewinger began swimming when she was five and won the 100 metres breaststroke and 4 x 100 metres medley relay goals at the Moscow Olympics at the age of 16.

She added five European Championship gold medals to her tally last year, but although national 200 metres breaststroke champion, she knew her chances of striking gold here in the event would be tough.

"I am quite satisfied with silver. I did not expect to get first place. I expected to come second," she said.

When the championships end, Gewinger is taking time off for a three-week holiday with her parents.

"Although I still live at home, I am not with my parents as much as I would like — training restricts everything I do," she added.

## Pironi breaks both legs, arm in practice at Hockenheim

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — An accident which could end Frenchman Didier Pironi's racing career cast a shadow over Saturday's final practice for the West German Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

Pironi, who leads the World Championship standings and would have had pole position on the starting grid, was flown to hospital with compound fractures of both thighs and a broken left arm, the race organisers said.

His Ferrari, which Friday posted the fastest lap, ran into the rear wheel of fellow-Frenchman Alain Prost's Renault in pelting rain, climbed into the air and flipped over three times to finish with its front completely crushed. Rescue workers took 30

minutes to cut Pironi free from the wreck and a helicopter immediately flew him to Heidelberg's University clinic where he underwent surgery.

Doctors there said they could not say whether it would be possible to reset the splintered thighs perfectly.

The accident gave pole position to Prost, second fastest Friday, with Renault teammate Rene Arnoux in second place on the grid.

The heavy rain, which left the track almost awash at times, made Saturday's final practice laps almost 20 seconds slower than those clocked Friday.

Pironi's absence allowed Swiss driver Marc Surer, who was not among the 26 qualifiers for the

race, to gain a place on the back of the grid in his arrows.

The organisers announced that former World Champion Niki Lauda of Austria had withdrawn because of a sprained wrist sustained when his McLaren spun off Friday made it impossible for him to drive.

They said his place would probably go to Briton Tommy Byrne, 28th fastest Friday in a Theodore. Lauda had been eighth fastest.

A recurrence of Saturday's heavy rain could jeopardise the supremacy enjoyed on a dry surface Friday by the turbo-engined entries, whose sheer speed along Hockenheim's long straights enabled them to qualify for the top six places.

## Australian Lorrway produces second-best triple jump this year

LONDON (R) — Australian Ken Lorrway produced the second-best triple jump in the world this year when he leapt 17.46 metres at the Crystal Palace international athletics meeting Saturday.

Lorrway, cheered on by a small but vociferous group of supporters, had an engrossing duel with England's Keith Connor, who had to be content with second place with 17.10.

Connor, though, has the consolation of being the world's leading performer this year with his mark of 17.57 and the stage is set for a keen tussle between the pair at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October.

World 1,500 metre record-holder Steve Ovett, still short of racing because of illness and injury, had an easy win over the distance in the slow time of 3:38.48.

Ovett's compatriot and great rival Sebastian Coe attended the meeting, but only as a spectator and his place in the British team for next month's European Championship in Athens is now in jeopardy.

Coe, who achieved a European qualifying time for 800 metres in a secret trial behind closed doors in Nottingham on Wednesday, has been out of action for two months with a stress fracture of the leg.

The British selectors, who will name the squad for Athens Sunday, appear to be upset that Coe opted to run in Nottingham instead of at the Crystal Palace and the world 800-metre world record holder faces an anxious 24-hour wait.

The eagerly-awaited 100-metre clash between Olympic Champion Allan Wells and leading Ameri-

cans Mel Latany and Calvin Smith ended in anti-climax when the Scot withdrew with a stomach upset and Latany was forced to return home because his mother had been taken ill.

Smith won the event comfortably in 10.21 with Ghana's Ernest Obeng second in 10.36 and England's Harry King third in 10.51.

Britain's newest world record-holder, David Moorcroft, who smashed the 5,000 metre mark last month, won the 2,000 metres in 5:02.89 ahead of compatriot Colin Reitz with Kenya's Wilson Waigaa third.

Steve Cram, the third Englishman after Ovett and Coe to break the 3:50 mark for the mile, gave a powerful display of front running to win the 1,000 metres in 2:15.84.

## East Germans claim swimming medals from all events entered

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — East Germany gleaned medals from all the events they entered at the World Swimming Championships Friday night, crowning three golds, a silver and a bronze with a world record in the women's 4 x 100 metres medley relay.

The only final Friday without an East German on the medals rostrum was the men's 200 metres butterfly, in which they did not compete.

In that event, Michael Gross of West Germany, who unexpectedly set a world record in Sunday's 200 metres freestyle, astonished himself even more by taking the gold.

The East German girls' medley record of four minutes, 05.88 seconds beat their own mark of 4:06.67, established during the Moscow Olympics in 1980.

Nineteen-year-old Petra Schneider had the most exhausting evening, returning to the water for the 800 metres freestyle after setting a new world championship record in the 200 metres individual medley.

The bronze medal was snatched from her grasp by team mate Carmela Schmidt. The gold was a certainty from the outset, with Kim Linehan of the United States, coming fresh to her only event of the championships, half a length ahead of the field for most of the race.

Dirk Richter of East Germany wrested the 100 metres backstroke gold from Rick Carey of the

United States by just nine-hundredths of a second, finishing in the world championship record time of 55.95 seconds and beating his own European record of 56.21.

"My touch lost it for me," Carey said later. "I went in with my fingertips, but ended up missing the touch and hitting the pad with my palm... I knew then I didn't want to look at the scoreboard."

Defending champion Greg Louganis looked set to add another gold medal to his collection Saturday after handsomely winning the elimination round of the 10-metre platform diving.

The 22-year-old Californian drew away from his rivals on the last three of his 10 dives to finish well ahead with 621.63 points.

The Soviet Union's Vladimir Aleinik, who won the bronze medal at the last championships in 1978, qualified in second place with 590.37 points and the East German Thomas Knuths in third with 578.55.

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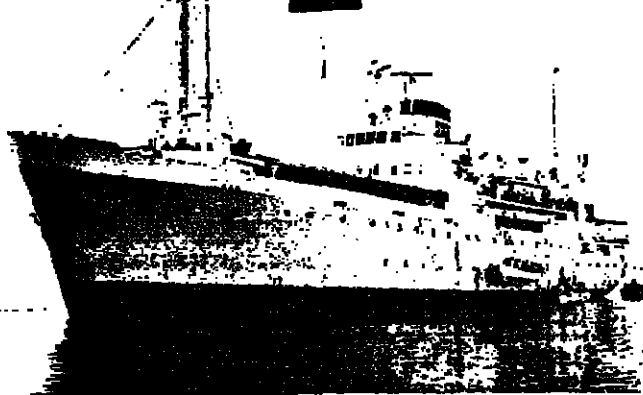
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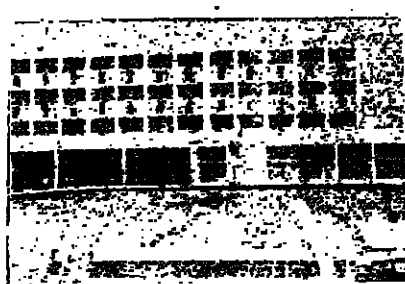
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## WORLD

# Italian government resigns after split in ruling coalition

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition government stepped down Saturday after the powerful Socialist Party withdrew its seven ministers from the 13-month-old administration.

The government's resignation was announced at the end of a one-hour cabinet meeting, chaired by Mr. Spadolini who made history last year as Italy's first non-Christian Democratic prime minister since 1945.

Government officials said the prime minister will hand his resignation documents to President

Sandro Pertini later Saturday. Mr. Pertini, who broke off his holiday in the north Italian Alps Saturday, has the constitutional role of appointing a new prime minister-designate after consulting previous presidents and all party leaders.

Looking angry, Mr. Pertini told reporters on his return to Rome he would try everything in his power to prevent the warring politicians from pushing Italy towards premature elections, now widely tipped for the autumn.

Following Italian political tradition, Mr. Pertini will ask Mr.

Spadolini to continue in a caretaker capacity until Italy's 42nd post-war government has been set up.

The prime minister's Republican Party was the smallest member in the coalition government, having polled only 3.4 per cent in snap elections three years ago.

The Socialist pull-out from the 28-strong cabinet, which also included ministers from the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, and Liberal Parties, was in protest against the defeat in parliament of a cabinet decree abolishing tax privileges for oil companies.

But political observers agreed it was a pretext for the ambitious and restless Socialists, locked into a long power struggle with the Christian Democrats, to bring down the government and trigger premature elections.

The Socialists, who polled 10 per cent in 1979, have been dissatisfied with their junior role in the government and believe that snap elections would strengthen their parliamentary base.

## Kenyan troops mount house to house search for looted property

NAIROBI (R) — Armed troops mounted a house to house search Saturday of the Nairobi suburbs where last Sunday's abortive coup began, residents reported.

They said the soldiers were apparently looking for property looted from shops in the few hours before loyal troops put down the revolt.

The Eastleigh suburbs are adjacent to the Embakasi and Eastleigh air bases from which the army tried to topple the Kenyan government.

Troops and police have already scoured the district several times this week for rebels who might have slipped through the army cordon thrown round the city during the revolt.

In central Nairobi itself it was almost business as usual. Piles of broken glass from looted shop fronts littered the pavements awaiting collection but otherwise the centre seemed as busy as normal.

Residents said some basic commodities such as sugar, milk and butter were not available at all shops and several supermarkets

said their beer stocks had been looted.

Francis Macharia, chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in a statement that business losses caused by the upheaval were estimated at one billion shillings (\$100 million).

He estimated that 1,000 people might lose their jobs because of looting and destruction, particularly in the industrial area on the edge of town.

By Friday afternoon some 200 suspected looters had appeared in Nairobi courts alone on stolen property charges and most received 18-month jail terms. Others have come before courts in places as far away as the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and Eldoret on the shores of Lake Victoria.

The 13-hour overnight curfew imposed after the revolt was shortened to eight hours Friday but there was little traffic on the roads when night fell, two hours before the curfew came into effect, residents said.

## New quarterly publication to be issued on U.S.-Arab ties

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The American-Arab Affairs Council, a non-profit organization, has launched a publication designed to offer a forum for the discussion of developments that affect the course of U.S.-Arab relations.

The first issue, a 204-page volume, address the current struggle for peace in the Middle East. Dated summer 1982, the inaugural effort went to press in June, shortly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

It presents a wide range of views from a number of well-known analysts, examining such subjects as United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the Camp David peace process, the eight-point peace plan advanced by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, the strategic relationships that affect the chances for peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian movement and present U.S. policy in the region.

Among the authorities on the Middle East who prepared articles for the first edition are: Lord Caradon, former British foreign minister; three former U.S. ambassadors to countries in the region (Robert Neumann, Hermann Elits and Talcott Sooley); William Quandt, a Middle East

specialist formerly with the U.S. National Security Council; Ashraf Ghorbal, Egyptian ambassador to the United States; Hassan Ibn Talal, Crown Prince of Jordan; and a number of authors and educators who specialise in the Middle East.

The publication, titled "American-Arab Affairs," will be published quarterly. The publishers announced that subsequent issues will deal with the situation in Lebanon, mutual perceptions between Americans and Arabs, economic relations, security in the Gulf, and Islam in the twentieth century.

The American-Arab Affairs Council reports its aim is to assist in developing an understanding of current diplomatic, political, social and economic developments that affect U.S.-Arab relations.

The council said that articles are presented in the new publication with a view toward increasing this understanding.

In addition to articles, the publication also contains book reviews, a reading list and documentation of such things as U.N. resolutions, agreements and treaties, and major addresses by government officials concerning the Middle East.

## 250 Somali troops killed, says Somali rebel radio

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to topple Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said they killed 250 troops in clashes inside Somalia this week.

The guerrillas' clandestine radio, monitored here Friday night, said Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) rebels also wounded 500 Somali soldiers and captured many weapons in the fighting.

The radio said the guerrillas attacked an army base at Habas in north-west Somalia on Aug. 4, inflicting heavy losses.

Earlier this week Somalia

accused troops from neighbouring Ethiopia of attacking Habas but said the raiders were beaten back.

Ethiopia has denied Mogadishu's charges that its troops are involved in the fighting and says only Somali anti-government rebels are involved.

Mogadishu Radio monitored here Saturday said Ethiopian troops attacked the town of Galdogob in central Somalia Friday but were repulsed.

The Ethiopians lost many troops as well as large quantities of arms, the radio said, but gave no further details.

## New wave of violence hits Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — Another white farmer, the second in a week, has died in Zimbabwe's wave of violence, relatives said Saturday.

They told reporters that Philip Ellman-Brown, a member of one of the white community's most prominent families, was gunned down near his farm about 80 kilometres north of Bulawayo last Thursday.

Mr. Ellman-Brown, who was in his 50s, and his wife Avril were driving home from Bulawayo, capital of the troubled province of Matabeleland, when their car was stopped by gunmen, they said. Mrs. Ellman-Brown was told to drive on but her husband was taken captive and shot.

Mr. Ellman-Brown's brother Geoff was a minister in the white

minority Liberal Rhodesian governments of Garfield Todd and Edgar Whitehead in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

At least 30 civilians are known to have been killed in attacks, mainly in Matabeleland, over the past five months. A white farmer was shot dead by a robber wearing army-style camouflage in eastern Zimbabwe eight days ago.

Three British visitors were killed near Inyanga in the eastern highlands three weeks ago by unknown assailants.

Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, the Herald, said troops and armoured cars were now deployed in the Inyanga area to protect tourists.

"Tourists can be assured that everything possible is being done

## U.S. firms take drastic steps against American-Arab workers

WASHINGTON (AGENCIES) — After ignoring a formal job discrimination complaint issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) of the U.S. government, the Hughes Aircraft Company appears to be taking final steps toward terminating the employment of one of its Arab-American workers.

"The case of Taqi Ahmed," notes James Zogby, executive director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), "is illustrative of the depth of anti-Arab discrimination in American society today," according to ADC statement issued here earlier this week.

Mr. Ahmed, who has served as a Sub-Contractor Administrator at Hughes since September, 1979, first began to suffer from discrimination at Hughes during the Iranian hostage affair. The harassment was multifarious: He received threatening anonymous phone calls; he was called "Ayatollah" and "camel jockey"

while on the job; he was refused opportunities to transfer and was subsequently demoted. The pressure was increased after he protested the distribution of literature at Hughes which was supportive of the Klu Klux Klan. In February, 1981, Mr. Ahmed filed a Charge of Discrimination Notice with the EEOC.

Several months later, the EEOC ruled that it had "reasonable cause to believe that your (Mr. Ahmed's) allegation of employment discrimination was true." The EEOC charged that Hughes' claims were "unsubstantiated" and "self-serving" and the "Hughes has not fully addressed the climate of anti-Arab harassment within the company." Hughes ignored the EEOC's charges.

The ADC, which has played an active role in the Ahmed case since March, 1981, has in recent weeks stepped up efforts to bring Hughes' discrimination against Mr. Ahmed to the attention of the

American public. In apparent response, Hughes has expedited efforts to terminate Mr. Ahmed's employment.

In late June, Hughes issues a suspension letter which noted that unless Mr. Ahmed's work performance became more efficient, he would be "immediately terminated." Simultaneous to the issuance of this letter, Hughes revoked Mr. Ahmed's factory entry pass. Because he cannot enter the work place, Mr. Ahmed's work performance has now become non-existent.

"We as Americans are shocked that Hughes should indulge in such blatant discrimination," noted James Zogby. "Mr. Ahmed should be given the opportunity to return to his post immediately. Until he is accorded civil treatment like that of his fellow employees, ADC will continue to take appropriate measures to ensure that Hughes' blatant anti-Arab prejudice is known to the American and Arab publics."

## Soviet hunger striker 'could live 4 or 5 days,' says his American wife

MOSCOW (R) — The American wife of Soviet hunger striker Yuri Balovlenkov expressed fears Saturday that her husband could live only four or five days more unless he ended his fast.

Elena Kuzmenko Balovlenkov, 29, a nurse at Baltimore City Hospital, said she was unable to detect a blood pressure reading from her

husband when he stood up this morning.

Mr. Balovlenkov is on the 34th day of a fast but has been additionally weakened by the effects of a 43-day hunger strike he held earlier this year.

Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, is seeking to join his wife and 25-month-old daughter in the United States but Soviet authorities have refused him permission to emigrate on the grounds that state security is in question.

Mrs. Balovlenkov, who arrived back in Moscow from the United States last night on her second visit here this year, said Saturday: "I'm very concerned about his vital signs this morning. He has only four or five days at the most unless he breaks his fast."

Mrs. Balovlenkov, who has brought with her from the United States what she describes as a portable hospital, said last night she was prepared to force-feed him if he would not give up his fast voluntarily.

"Sustaining the family unit comes first and emigration very much second," she said.

She said her husband's liver was

enlarged, his cheeks had sunk, his eyes turned yellow and his skin turned "clammy and very, very cold."

She said she felt that the presence of Mr. Balovlenkov's 61-year-old mother, Yekaterina, in his Moscow flat was an inhibiting factor in her plans to force-feed him.

Mr. Balovlenkov's mother has been on hunger strike in sympathy with her son for the past 25 days.

Mrs. Balovlenkov, who has Ukrainian parents and speaks fluent Russian, planned Saturday to visit Soviet emigration officials to learn if there had been any progress in her husband's case.

Soviet authorities' objections to Mr. Balovlenkov's leaving apparently stem from previous employment he had as a computer programmer in which he made an undertaking not to emigrate for several years.

Mr. Balovlenkov gave up his first hunger strike earlier this year because he said he had been given a verbal promise by officials he would be allowed to leave. Soviet authorities have denied such a promise was made.

## Soviets to establish their first diplomatic mission in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, fresh from a nine-day official visit to Moscow, said Saturday the Soviet Union would establish its first diplomatic mission in this Caribbean country within the next six weeks.

He told reporters that Grenada would also send a trade representative to its embassy in Moscow to strengthen trade ties between the two countries.

Grenada and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations in 1979, shortly after Mr. Bishop's leftist New Jewel Movement seized power in a coup, ousting the

pro-Western government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Mr. Bishop described the Soviet move as a major step and said: "Grenada is embarking on a national, democratic and anti-imperialist path which requires that relations be established with the Socialist community and in particular the Soviet Union."

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Bishop struck a number of economic and political accords, including a loan of \$7.5 million. The Russians are also to finance the construction of a satellite earth station here.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 6 women executed in Iran

LONDON (R) — Six women members of the radical people's Mujahadeen were executed by firing squad last Wednesday after being found guilty of armed rebellion and opposition to Iran's clerical government, Tehran newspapers reported Saturday. The evening paper Etefak said the executions took place in the provincial towns of Bakhtaran and Rasht.

### U.S. Arabs urge Saudis to expel Americans

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A group of Arab residents of the United States urged Saudi Arabia Saturday to expel American businessmen in that country, impose an oil embargo against the West and withdraw investments from U.S. banks. In a telegram to King Fahd, the secretary general of the Arab People to American People Organisation, M. T. Mehdi, also proposed that Saudi Arabia reduce its diplomatic ties with the United States by downgrading its embassy to a legation. "We believe that 150 million Arabs and 1,000 million Muslims will support these goals and will be grateful to you if you take the leadership through these devices to pressure the American government to stop its military and economic support of Zionist barbarism," Mr. Mehdi said in his message, the text of which he circulated at the United Nations.

He thanked King Fahd for speaking personally to President Reagan about the problem of "Israel's murderous destruction of Beirut."

Nicaragua breaks relations with Israel

MANAGUA (R) — Leftist-ruled Nicaragua Friday broke relations with Israel because of what it called "the genocide being carried out by Israel with U.S. backing against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon." A government statement said Nicaragua firmly supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the "sacred right" of Palestinians to exist as a free nation.

Leftists responsible for Paris bomb

PARIS (R) — A bomb damaged a central Paris bank early Saturday and an extreme left-wing group claimed responsibility. The blast shattered the plate glass windows of the Discount bank in the Rue de Turin, owned by the recently nationalised Rothschild group, police said. A caller later told news organisations that the Action Directe movement carried out the attack. The group, said by police to be a small Paris-based cell with foreign connections, has claimed responsibility for a series of small bomb attacks over the past year, several of them against institutions linked with Israel. It said recently it was intensifying its underground campaign.

ASEAN calls for Israeli withdrawal

BANGKOK (R) — The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) called Saturday for the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions seeking a ceasefire in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Beirut. Foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — who met here Saturday for wide-ranging talks, issued a statement expressing grave concern over events in Lebanon. The ministers urged the "immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions."

Bangladesh floods leave 100,000 homeless

DACCA (R) — Floods in Bangladesh have left at least 100,000 people homeless and caused extensive damage to crops, government television reported Friday. It said the floods were receding and railway services between the eastern Sylhet district and the rest of the country, disrupted when a bridge was washed away on Wednesday, were restored Friday.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠952 ♥84 ♦10974 ♠AQ83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass 1 ♦ Dble Pass  
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
? What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ1076 ♥6 ♦KQ952 ♠J7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
2 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK4 ♥864 ♦K10762 ♠AK  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?  
Q.4—Both vulnerable as South you hold:  
♠763 ♥KJ8752 ♦7 ♠Q65  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ82 ♥63 ♦KQ8 ♠A1093  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠J ♥AJ109852 ♦4 ♠A987  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
3 ♥ Pass ? What do you bid now?  
Look for answers on Monday.

By Jonathan Thatcher  
Reuter

TOKYO — The international decision to ban all commercial whaling from 1985 has aroused unusual emotion in Japan, where it has been called unreasonable, irrational, unscientific and even perhaps a result of racial prejudice.

Japan's 1,000-year-old whaling industry is now the largest in the world, and an editorial in the Asahi Shimbun that was typical of angry press reaction to last week's vote by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) said:

"The decision, made on no scientific basis involving anti-whaling nations which are irrelevant to whaling, is unacceptable."

Kunio Yonezawa, Japan's chief delegate to the conference in Brighton, England, called the decision "utter nonsense."

"I can understand the opinion that it is a pity to kill whales, but it is totally irrational to use that opinion as the basis of a decision to force an end to other people's occupation," he told the Asahi in an interview last week.

Japan complains

The government is now expected to lodge a formal com-

plaint against the IWC decision, taken by a vote of 25 to seven and pushed through by conservationist countries to protect diminishing whale stocks.

According to government officials, an upsetting aspect was the way anti-whaling members of the IWC rushed the decision through, completing disregarding minority views.

One government official said that "racial prejudice and condescension is felt by many Japanese, as the viewpoint of those in the whaling industry was completely ignored and whaling itself considered a criminal act."

Japan had gone to the Brighton meeting prepared for reduced catch quotas, although in fact for the 1982/83 season they were set higher than anticipated, but had certainly not expected a ban on all commercial whaling, he said.

But although it feels the decision was unjust, the Japanese government is unlikely to pull out of the IWC, partly for fear of retaliation by the United States. Washington has already threatened to stop any country still whaling after 1985 from fishing in its 200-mile offshore zones, from where nearly 70 per cent of Japan's overseas fishing catch comes.

The stance of other whaling nations such as the Soviet Union,

Norway and South Korea also will be watched closely by conservationists. They could leave the IWC and a few have hinted they may continue whaling in their own national waters.

Japan's whaling industry employs only 1,500 people, mostly in the catching or processing of whales and their meat, although the figure climbs to 50,000 counting those indirectly involved.

In the two years after hunting of fin whales was banned in 1976, about 1,600 workers had to leave the already declining industry, which provides meat increasingly

could be threatened with extinction through hunting, the Japan whaling association is quick to point out that Japan has carefully kept within IWC catch quotas to prevent the extermination of any species.

But it insists that whaling be allowed to continue. "It is no dream to envisage the world's oceans as great unfenced whale farms," it says in a pamphlet on the industry.

The association says that as long as the survival of species of the huge sea-mammals is ensured, this requires extensive scientific research, then hunting of whales can remain a viable industry, and whales continue to exist.

For centuries the Japanese have mostly followed the Buddhist preaching against eating four-legged animals, with their diet relying heavily on fish although other forms of protein are rising in popularity.

The concept of a whale being a highly-intelligent mammal, rather than just a large fish, appears not to carry much credence in Japan.

Conservationists

Japanese officials said that the heavy influence of conservationists in the IWC leading to the ban had undermined the orig-

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